Bustiess Nonces.

HE ALWAYS RETURNS. "Yes, I try something else now and then, I confess, Some powder, or tooth-wash or paste, But sooner or later, I give them all up, And tack to my first love I haste,

"For there's something so cleanly, so fragrant, so pure, In the working of SOZODONT sweet, That I never can like anything I have tried So well as that tooth-wast, complete."

Thus spoke a wise man from the depths of h Ris experience is matched far and wide, For nothing can ever compare in the world. With sweet SOZODONT, stable and tried. ASK FOR SOZODONT

if you want a dentifice—as you probably do—which will protect your teeth from decay and render them white SOZODONT is in vogue with the professions which all others are called upon to display their teeth the most-to wit, the musical and dramatic. It is especially a tractive with the fair sex, a portion of the community who make a point of looking attractive. The breath is rendered delightfully fragrant by SOZODONT, which is certainly a desideratum to persons of fine tastes.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters enerally when they feel low-spirited. It brightens then

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9. better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS TRIEUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo.

2 00 molly, without Sunday... 8 00 4 00 2 00 81 00

2 00 1 00 2 00 00

2 00 1 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00

2 00 00 will be at owner's risk. Main office of The Tribune, 184 Nassau-st., New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune a creter for regular delivery of the daily paper will be relived at the following branch offices in New-York:

Main branch office, 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st-st.
153 4th-ave. curner 14th-st.
270 West 23d-st., cerner 8th-ave.
106 West 23d-st., near 6th-ave.
52 Avenue A, near East 4th-st.
166 3d-ave., entiance 47th-st.
1,026 8d-ave., between 60th and 61st sts.
173 East 80th-st., near 3d-ave.
180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave.
190 Sth-ave., near 68th-st.
1,768 1st-ave., near 68th-st.
1,768 1st-ave., near 68th-st.
1,768 1st-ave., near 68th-st.
1,768 1st-ave., near 88th-st.
1,768 Bet-ave., near 88th-st.

IN OTHER CITIES. Brooklyn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-at, op. City Hall. Washington-No. 1,322 F-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE PREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-All was reported quiet in Rio Janeiro. Dom Pedro stated in an interview that he was ready to return if the people appealed to him. Flavin, the McCarthylte candidate, carried the Cork election by a plurality of 1,512. = banking house in Berlin, was announced. Great excitement prevailed, and Sommerfeld and his son committed suicide. ---- Reports from Chili indicated a Liberal majority in the Congress. Domestic.-Lieutenant Cowles was exonerated

by the Secretary of the Navy for the loss of the Despatch, the disappearance of the lightship being held to be the cause of the wreek. = Ex-President Hayes spoke at Augusta, Ga., in the hall of the Exposition. === 1An extensive drouth prevails throughout the West, seriously endangering latz-sown wheat. === The Corry National Bank has failed, with liabilities of \$740,000. === The Princeton football team defeated the University of Pennsylvania eleven, 24 to 0. === It is believed that the officials of the Maverick Bank have been guilty of forgery.
City and Suburban.—The New-York Tandem Club

had its annual parade in Central Park. = Large crowds visited the chrysanthemum show in Madison Square Garden. —— The funeral of Monsignor Preston took place in St. Ann's Church. —— Augustin Daly returned on the Umbria, and reported his company all well. - The Crescent football team defeated the Orange men, 28 to 0; and the Manhattan A. C., the New-York A. C., by 16 to 0. ____ Stocks active and irregular, opening weak, and, after a slow advance, closing heavy. Final changes were divided, but the coal shares recorded the largest advances, and the stocks that are dealt in abroad generally suffered the largest

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair and warmer, with chances of rain at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 46 1-2.

It will be of interest to our friends, the a dverlisers, to know the fact that the number of copies of The Tribune printed and published to answer the demands upon us during the week just past, ending Saturday, November 7., proved to be one million and seventy-four thousand, (1,074,000). a daily average of one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight (153,428).

One of the most successful and popular flower shows that New-York has ever had will end tonight in a blaze of glory. Public interest in the show has been unabated during the whole week. and the chrysanthemum boom has become more widespread than ever. The many valuable prizes that were offered stimulated the florists to do their best, and as most of them get at least one prize nearly everybody is happy. The show has been well managed, and will take its place as one of the most important horticultural events of the year.

Some day we shall see a war on the "Roof of Perhaps it may be a "threecornered" fight. Three of the world's great peoples, the English, the Russians and the Chinese, lay claim to this land known as the Great Pamír. It is the land of Marco Polo, almost as mysterious and as little known as in his day. It is west of China, south of Siberia, north of India, and armies from each of these regions are gradually moving nearer and nearer. It must soon fall to one or be divided between them, which makes a Calcutta letter concerning it in another column exceptionally timely.

The election being safely over and won, the time has come for letting the people know that there is a water famine in sight. The scarcity must long have been known to the Commissioner of Works at least. Officially its cause is, as nsual, set down to the "wasteful extravagance" of householders; the official assump-tion being, as usual, that all the water is used by these wasteful householders-who have so few yetes. Privately every one knows, even Mr. Gilroy, how enormous is the proportion of water used in manufacturing and other indusgries. A single stable wastes more water than

The defeat of Mr. Redmond in Cork is a decisive victory for the anti-Parnellite majority in suffice to keep hunger from their door during the Irish delegation. If Mr. Parnell's own dis- the terrible Russian winter that is now at hand. trict could not be carried by the leader of the faction which supported him to the last and in- become the starting-point of another invasion sisted upon having the exclusive privilege of of Western Europe by cholera, the civilized burying and mourning over him, it is not probable that he can be elected anywhere in the the Czar. For it is at his door that the reisland. Irish opinion has not been affected by Mr. Parnell's death, and the superior claims of he, therefore, who must be held answerable for the majority party upon popular support are the pestilence which is resulting therefrom. Uneverywhere recognized. The Parnellite minority like other great famines known to history, the will have a short period for mischief-making present one in Russia is due, not to natural during the closing session of Parliament and will disappear in the general elections. The election to a purely administrative origin. If there has is a great gain for Home Rule.

CONCESSIONS TO HAWAII. ers representing the Government of Her Ha- part of the vast agricultural area of European walian Majesty engaged in an effort to induce Russia was left uncultivated. The reason for our Government to place Hawaii within the this was that the peasantry had had their imoperation of our sugar-bounty system draws at- plements and cattle seized by the Government tention to the fact that our relations with this for non-payment of taxes, while the Imperial as they should be. The problems these Com- had deprived the mojiks of their customary missioners have come here to discuss are highly means of borrowing the money needed for the important. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say purchase of seed on the security of the crops to Pacific. They ought to admit of an easy solu- the effect of still further restricting the area they will. It is not our fault that they were not famine and the consequent pestilence will be properly settled long ago. It is an open secret more appalling in Russia next year than they that Mr. Blaine negotiated a treaty with the now are. late Minister Carter, which not only confirmed to Hawaii all the extraordinary commercial advantages she has been enjoying under the Treaty of 1875, but gave her many new ones, the only condition being that the foreign relations of the kingdom should be under the supervision of the United States. It is known that popular sentiment in the islands overwhelmingly

tial condition of financial distress.

affairs. They ought to understand, therefore, Stanford White, the real sentiments of the American people congotiated as a profitable trade arrangement, but heretofore unknown in New-York. A new the that it has enabled us to export less than prized at home and famoust all over the world. ing all that time the Hawaiian sugar-planters which it supplies, no estimate of its value to have received for their product 2 or 3 cents a the community comes near the truth which waters of the Luru and Lowwa rivers, impornd Germany, and at the expense of our custrade with us from less than one million a year ticular, visible and predominant from a thousand to nearly thirteen. That the United States will be willing to continue this arrangement, sacrificial though it be, or even to render it more favorable to Hawaii, there can be little question. But the criticisms so often made in Congress that the objects we have in view in this treaty the engagement on Hawaii's part not to offend us by foreign entanglements conflicting with tion, is a true criticism, and one that was sharply

this-if our sacrifices in the interest of Hawaiian treaty say so. If they do not, there is no reason why we should continue to make them.

The Hawaiians ought to appreciate their posithe American people wish to exercise authority over them-for nothing is further from Ameri- fact. can policy-but because geography and the colonial aspirations of Europe make them so. Hawaii or to control her internal administration dom was established. This situation will conall the blessings of enterprise and independence mindful of our interests as we have been and will be of theirs.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN HORROR. An epidemic, which is described in some of the recent dispatches as the Siberian plague and in It is probable, however, that the epidemic in famine, and yet proportionate thereto, the offi- remarks: cial announcement of the Muscovite Senator The work is generally done very carclessly, without perishing for lack of food, may convey some this way. The present want idea of the magnitude of the pestilence which of foundation for most of the country roads makes experishing for lack of food, may convey some with them. seems to have made its appearance in Russia.

with the disease. But, unfortunately, it is be-yound their power to provide the only real and efficacious remedy for the malady—an adequate would richly repay the farmer to pay his road tax. It they are unable to do this, all the stringent meas- direction. He would then realize something for ures which they may devise to arrest the progress which he rarely does now. of the epidemic are likely to prove unavailing.

30,000,000 starving wretches-and not even the whole of the great sum of money which the Czar has just succeeded in borrowing at Paris would Should present fears be realized and Russia

world will have a terrible account to settle with sponsibility for the present famine lies, and it is causes beyond the reach of human control, but been an entire failure of the crops, not in one, but in twenty Provinces of the Empire, it is attributable entirely to the fact that little seed was The presence in Washington of Commission- sown, and that few fields were tilled. The larger that they involve the life of Hawaii and they be grown therefrom. And, inasmuch as the pear strongly upon American prestige in the scarcity of grain as well as of money will have tion, and if wise counsels prevail on both sides now under cultivation, it is probable that the

A GREAT MUNICIPAL POSSESSION.

The completion of the Madison Square Garden is more than a mere incident in the life of New-York; it is an event of prime interest and significance, and deserves to be so regarded now and hereafter. The gentlemen who, with far less regard to their own pecuniary advantage favored the ratification of this treaty, and that than to the welfare of the city, made the every member of King Kalakaua's Cabinet in- structure a possibility, and the architect who dorsed it with a single exception. This was the has embodied their purpose in a form of such Attorney-General, a Canadian by birth, and an noble and enduring beauty have carned public open enemy of the United States. His influ- gratitude and applause. New-York has long ence, with that of the British Legation at Hono- needed a spacious and comfortable place of aslulu, supported by semi-official assurances from sembly. The old Garden was tolerated and Sir John Macdonald that Canada would lay a even popular, in spite of its hideous aspect and cable from Vancouver to the Hawaiian capital, gross defects, simply because it was big. If its were sufficient to induce the King to reject the successor, covering an equal area, had been treaty. The result has been disastrous to Ha- merely substantial and convenient, it would have waii. Sir John did not lay the cable nor do any been a welcome addition to the city; but it of the other munificent things he hinted at. The would have left us still in want of much the McKinley Tariff went into effect without an larger part of all that the new Garden supplies. accompanying provision protecting Hawaiian If a finer combination of utility and beauty exists sugar interests, and the islands are in a sequen- in any country we do not know where to look for it. Certainly no other building in the United It is the hope of the Commissioners to find States designed to fulfil similar purposes is fit a complete and permanent cure for this state of to be compared with this masterpiece of Mr.

The place which this superb building is des cerning Hawaii and our relations there. They tined to fill in the future may be easily and will not need to be told that, commercially speak- confidently predicted from the varied uses to ing, the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875 has been which it has been applied during the process for us a losing bargain, and that there has al- of construction. The great amphitheatre has ways existed in Congress a considerable body been almost continuously occupied by the purwho favored its termination. The obvious an- veyors of amusement and instruction on a large swer to this, of course, is that it was not ne- scale, under conditions of comfort and propriety that the motive on our part was chiefly political; atre of the highest class has already acquired in other words, we gave the Hawaiians special a firm hold on popular favor beneath its roof. and peculiar commercial advantages in our mar- The assembly rooms, admirable in proportion kets for the purpose of establishing such an al- and arrangement and delicately beautiful in finliance as would make them our friends as ish and decoration, have been repeatedly the against, if necessary, the rest of the world. scene of notable banquets, balls and other social This explanation of the treaty is the correct festivities, which gained brilliancy and distincone, and it has been of sufficient cogency with tion from their surroundings. And the plans our legislators to induce them to continue the include additional facilities for entertainment compact twice as long as by its provisions it was and recreation which another season will realize. to have effect. It has been in force not seven Altogether, it is obvious that the new Madison but sixteen years, and notwithstanding the fact Square Garden is to be a municipal institution,

a vision of almost supernatural loveliness by night, will exert an immeasurable and wholly beneficent influence for generations to come.

induce the general public of the interior of this our interests is a purely sentimental one; and State to take an active interest in the subject that the treaty binds her, indeed, to absolutely of roads. Of course, the farmers of New-York nothing, while it clearly expresses our obliga- have always been obliged to turn their attention now and then with more or less earnestness to enforced by the King's conduct when we sought the highways over which they are called to pass sponsibility for it, nor England offer serious ob to induce him to define his position more clear- going to and from market. Still, there is reason y. The long and the short of the matter is to believe that very few of them have ever bestowed much thought upon roads either in the with us in emergencies, it is well to have the our country roads would long ago have been give them what may be called a scientific basis tion. They are dependent on the United States, our farmers determine that they must have reads planted. politically as well as commercially, not because which can boast of all the modern improvements road reform will speedily become an accomplished

THE TRIBUNE has frequently discoursed on this theme. It has done so because it believes It is as remote from our plans to-day to annex that few things would do as much to help the farmer in his hard fight for a good living as as it was when under our protection the king- better roads, first-class roads. No wide-awake city rests satisfied until it has secured rapid tinue indefinitely, and will carry over to Hawaii transit. Why? Because rapid transit is conceded to be a promoter of a city's prosperity. we curselves enjoy if the Hawaiians are as But if rapid transit is good for the city something analogous to it cannot be bad for the country. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the country roads in not a few counties of this State are so had at certain seasons of the year as to be practically impassable. There is neither rapid transit nor slow transit. There is an embargo of mud and gullies, which means, directly or inothers as typhus, is officially reported to have directly, money out of pocket for those affected made its appearance in the famine-stricken dis- by it. As a rule, the poorer the roads the poorer tricts of Russia. The Government reports issued the farmer. We return to the subject at this time at St. Petersburg admit that the peasants are because of some interesting statements just made dying of it by thousands, and so fast that it is in relation to the roads of Pennsylvania. "The impossible to bury them with religious rites. Pittsburg Dispatch" gives the figures by counties which show that Pennsylvania spent over question is neither the Siberian plague nor yet \$5,000,000 this year in road repairing. A good the typhus, but the Asiatic cholera, a pestilence deal of money, yet well spent in case the rewhich past experience has shown to have in- pairing repaired. But did it? "The Philavariably followed in the wake of every great delph'a Press" thinks not. Commenting upon famine. And, inasmuch as the ravages of the the result of "The Dispatch's" investigation, it disease are always many hundred and even thou- asserts that there is really nothing to show for sand fold more extensive than those of the the \$5,000,000. "The Press" then makes these

Baranoff to the effect that over 30,000,000 adequate supervision, and the roads are very soon in peasants are face to face with starvation and about as bad condition as if nothing had been done

seems to have made its appearance in Russia.

The Imperial authorities, we are told, are right they would require less attention, and would be adopting the most stringent measures to cope kept in excellent repair at comparatively small cost.

These criticisms upon the roads and the road-

by all means, but, pray, do not economize the in the presence of a demand for food from roads and roadmaking of New-York. We have not the figures at hand which show what it costs our own State from year to year for roads, but the aggregate must be millions of dollars, and this vast outlay, as in Pennsylvania, has accomplished little or no permanent good. Ever since the appearance of Governor Hill's message of 1890, in which the suggestion was made that two great highways should be built by the State in every county, road reform has been a topic uppermost in the minds of public-spirited people. His suggestion may or may not have been wise, but it certainly served a good purpose by stimulating discussion in regard to the general subject of roads. Probably no one thing would do as much to help on the reform as an amendment to our highway laws which would provide for raising the money required for road repair and improvement by direct tax, thus putting an end to the present unbusinesslike system under which farmers work out their road tax. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has well characterized this system as "unsound in principle, wasteful in its practice and unsatisfactory

in its results." The subject in all its phases will doubt less come before the next Legislature, and interesting little kingdom are not as satisfactory policy of persecution and expulsion of the Jews obviously is worthy of the attention of every lawmaker who has an ambition to conserve the common welfare at a point where it sorely needs conserving. It has been suggested that the direct-tax refund, amounting to over \$2,000,000, should be devoted to paying for a series of perfectly constructed State roads. The banks that have this money pay only 2 per cent interest upon it, so that it lies practically idle. Why would it not be well now that the State is practically out of debt to devote it to a great public use which would confer a very great good upon a very great number?

ANOTHER AFRICAN ENTERPRISE.

Emin Pacha has undertaken a momentous enterprise, in going to visit the King of Ruanda. and it is prudent for the German Government to disavow responsibility for him, until it knows the result of his manoeuvres. There is now a complete and amicable understanding between Germany and England regarding the partition of Africa. This understanding covers, however, only the general features of the situation. There are many details which imperfect knowledge of the country has made it impossible to settle as them, and tried with all his failing will power yet, and which may well be left for a more convenient season. With the perennial "warcloud in the Balkans" particularly dark, the chief member of the Triple Alliance does not wish to enter upon any controversy or open any possibly vexations negotiations with the greates of the outside Powers to which that Alliance looks for more or less active sympathy. With the European problem tending toward an acute stage, the African problem must be held in abevance.

Yet this expedition to Ruanda cannot go quite anheeded. No one imagines that its leader is going there as Dr. Emin, geologist, botanist and bug-collector. The sturdy old gent'eman has aid his science away in innocuous desuctude ever since that unpleasant incident at Zanzibar. And he is going to Ruanda as Emin Pacha, soldier and statesman. He doubtless has in view some treaty with the native king, probably with a view to a protectorate, or an extension of some sphere of influence." And he could not have selected a spot where any such negotiations would more seriously affect the relations of the great Powers in Africa, or be more potent in settling the final details of African partition.

For Ruanda is to Africa what the Pamir is to Asia, the meeting-point of three great empires It is a region of indefinite extent, lying jussouth of the Equator, and centrally traversed by the thirtieth meridian east from Greenwich It includes the southern shore of the great Albert Edward Lake, the northern part of which was surveyed by Mr. Stanley, and it extends \$50,000,000, as against \$125,000,000, that But important, almost indispensable, as this southward to Urunda, which is at the northern we have received in imports, duty free. Durbuilding is by reason of the practical demands extremity of Lake Tanganyika. Within its boundaries are the great Ozo Lake and the upper toms revenues they have built up an export refresh all who gaze upon it. The tower in par- Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika northward to the Nile will more naturally and more converiently points of view, a thing of beauty by day and pass through Lakes Albert and Albert Edward than through Lake Victoria, and will thus include the Rusizi River and pass through the heart are not by it secured, or even mentioned; that THE AGITATION FOR BETTER ROADS, drawn or are to be drawn through this unex-A vigorous attempt has been made of late to plored territory. How they will be drawn depends greatly upon the influences that shall first become dominant at the court of Ruanda.

It is thus evident that Emin's work in that a character that Germany cannot assume rejection to it. He will doubtless be allowed to go on as a free lance until the great Powers have leisure to take up the work of African partition prosperity do mean that the kingdom will stand abstract or in the concrete. Were it otherwise again. Then, if Emin shall have made treaties in Ruanda and elsewhere of advantage to Gerrebuilt in accordance with a system which would many that Power will readily discover that it was all along responsible for him, and will inand a scientific superstructure. Just as soon as sist upon reaping for itself the harvest he has

DOGMAS VERSUS DEEDS.

During the last week a most notable trial has begun and has unexpectedly terminated. Professor Briggs had scarcely been arraigned for heresy before the Presbytery, when it was found that the Presbytery was not only indisposed to convict, but was unwilling even to try oim. It had grown upon the minds of men that the spectacle offered by such a trial would not be conducive to the cause of the Master, that all opponents of His Church would find in such a trial constant opportunities for scotling and cavil, and that not one of its sincere adherents could anticipate from it any satisfaction, or any help in the Christian work. In this frame of mind members were ready to listen to the defence of Professor Briggs, and to the objections offered by others regarding the mode of procedure. Clearly the great majority were disposed to welcome any fair ground for putting an end to the trial without delay.

But if the reasons for terminating it were so cogent and so clear, why did not these same reasons suffice to prevent the beginning of the procedure? Was it not as plain at the outset as it can be now, that the trial could only delight and aid the foes of true Christianity? Could any man have doubted, at the beginning of this procedure, whether it would tend to impair the influence of the Presbyterian Church for good. or could he well have doubted that the injury would be the more serious the longer the inquisition for heresy was prolonged?

It must be presumed that to many candid and able men these considerations were not as obvious or as potent when charges against Professor Briggs were preferred as they had become when the case was dismissed. Yet it may not be altogether easy for them to explain why the force of these considerations was not at the outset perceived. Temper seems to have had something to do with the case, and when men are angry they do not always remember obligations quantity of good and healthy food. So long as cash, and let the money be used under competent or weigh consequences rightly. Theological bitterness has not died out of the world since men were burned at the stake. The passions excited by differences of belief about sacred things do

employ the rack and the thumbscrew, but human has not radically changed. Would it not be wise for all branches of the Christian family to think somewhat seriously of this case, and of its results? If no real good could possibly have come from this trial, are there not other conclusions that lie too close at band to be avoided? Differences of belief, it is obvious, must at all times exist among men

who are devoted heart and soul to the cause of the same Master. Perhaps it may be their duty to ask themselves whether they have a right to thrust those differences forward so far as to impair the usefulness of themselves or of others in His service. It may be their duty to consider whether now, as nineteen centuries ago, the one true test of worth and fidelity is to be found in 'doing the will" of the Master, and not in differing about the meaning of His words.

THE WORKHOUSE TRAGEDY.

It was a sad tragedy. A man of fine talents and elegant accomplishments, a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, a writer for the press who found a ready market for the productions of his pen, and who for many years had contributed to the instruction and entertainment of a wide constituency of readers, an attractive personality, unusually agreeable in manners and as brilliant in conversation as he was facile and graceful with the pen-dead in the Workhouse. Suicide, by the lingering death he brought upon himself by ungoverned habit, as much as if he had cut himself off from life deliberately with pistol, poison or knife. Sad tragedy, but only one of many that go on all about us every day. For men are dying every day, and whether they die on easy pillows amid weeping friends or alone on Workhouse cots, each death is for some one a tragedy; full of pathos; full of sorrow. After all, it is not the way a man dies that

makes his ending tragic, so much as the way he has lived. It is the poor, blundering way in which men try to get all they can out of life, and make mistakes about it, and vain essays to correct their mistakes; all the time incurring penalties that must be paid and consequences that cannot by any shifting or turning or medicine or surgery be avoided-that is the real tragedy about it. This poor man's life seemed a constant recurrence of mistakes; mistakes which, though he was painfully conscious of to correct, through such agony and remorse as only those who have undergone the trial know, he could not avoid. He thought at last that he had found his remedy. In his joy at the discovery, and with a generous impulse in behalf of his fellow-sufferers, he upublished it abroad. not shrinking from disclosures concerning himself and his frailties, such as most men would draw back from almost with horror, apparently sacrificing his own personal pride and almost his self-respect in order that the narrative might not lose any of its effect upon the minds of those whom he sought to benefit by the results of his own experience.

And then, while the readers of "The North American Review" were pondering the well-told story, and the newspapers all over the country were discussing the questions it raised, and the victims of the drink habit were considering whether and when-not now, but after a little more indulgence-they would try the infallible remedy, suddenly the brilliant writer and scholar to whom for a few months the world had be come full of light and hope, and life an opportunity for high endeavor and useful service, fell down drunk in the gutter: a melancholy spectacle. Ten days of it; of such agony of remorse and bitterness of self-repreach as no one can measure, and the poor man lay dead on a Workhouse cot. It was all over; all the turning and twisting, the stumbling and rising, high purpose and weak will, froth of the night and dregs of the morning; for him all ended.

And now the never-ending discussion begins anew. Is drunkenness a disease? Is there any permanent and effective remedy for it? The first will not be conclusively answered; the second will be answered in infinite variety. And pound more than the sugar-growers of Cuba neglects to consider that it will remain a contant and permanent force to elevate, refine and way of commerce from the Zambesi through by day. Meantime, do we learn nothing? Is language. The contestants, however, must submit here nothing in the sad life just ended and the manner of its ending to set men thinking? Not merely thinking along the narrow line suggested by this special case, but on the somewhat broader field it opens, whether for this or any other selfof Ruanda. Moreover, in Ruanda the Congo indulgence or frastly or weakness, for any im-State, British East Africa and German East potence of will or habit of yielding to appetites. Africa meet. The lines that divide them are passions or evil propensities, there is any physical cure. We grope blindly for remedies, for some panacea for our human ills that will-do what? What but let us off our watch, relieve us of care, of responsibility, of vigilance; so that we may lash our tillers and go below, trustquarter is highly important, and yet is of such ing that fair winds will always blow and we shall sail before them into port.

It cannot be. There is no cure for the drink habit or any other form of self-induigence. Habit once formed cannot be exorcised by any spell, or eradicated by any remedy. It stands at the door so long as life lasts, and the only escape from it is through the constant sense of danger and the constant guard.

The Anglomaniacs among us who have been harassed by the success of the reciprocity policy are now abusing President Fonseca to their hearts' content and wondering whether the State De partment will recognize the military dictatorship. They will probably come to their senses in a few days and admit that it is not the function of American diplomacy to interfere in any way with the domestic affairs of South American countries. President Forseca was legally elected and now represents the only de facto Government in The State Department will naturally continue its relations with him as though nothing had happened. To question the validity of his action in suspending the sessions of Congress would be to interfere most unwarrantably in Brazilian affairs and to court reprisals in the form of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The State Department adhered to the traditions and practice of international law in continuing diplomatic relations with Balmaceda so long as he remained in power. The same rule will apply to Brazil in the present crists.

The prospect of a water famine does not surprise us. We felt at the time that it was extrahazardous to let the City Hall fountain play one day last August. When will our municipal authorities learn that the public fountains were not made for use any more than for ornsment? Their true function is to hold rubbish and perpetrate a perpetual joke on sanguine sparrows.

The cat is out of the bag at last. The object of Roger Q. Mills's sojourn in Washington a few months ago is now disclosed. He was not simply engaged in laving plans for securing the Speaker, ship. Oh, no! Nothing so selfish as that. He was employed upon the philanthropic scheme of preparing a tariff bill for submission to the next Congress. A radical, sweeping measure indeed, it is said to be. It is commonly supposed that the preparation of a bill on that subject is a duty of the Committee on Ways and Meaus. there's nothing narrow-minded or mean about Mills. Not only is he uncommonly anxious to be Speaker of the House, but he is willing to assume the functions of its chief committee as well.

It will be interesting to note, now that the election is a thing of the past and that Tammany is "vindicated," the condition of the streets, the expenditure of the city's funds and various other ries. A single stable wastes more water than of the epidemic are likely to prove unavailing.

These criticisms upon the roads and the road by differences of belief about sacred things do affairs in which Tammany Hall has a large and a score of families use. Economize the water Both public and private charity stand paralyzed making of Pennsylvania apply equally to the not now light the fagots as they once did, nor valuable interest. It's Demogratic dollars to Re-

Never was fruit cheaper in the New-York kets than it is now. The finest qualities of cord, Catawba and Tokay grapes were yesterday at two or three cents a pound, largest and most luscious pears could be largest and most luscious pears could be bought for a penny apiece. Apples are at the rates known for many years. Tropical truits one in the market, the bananas being unusually fine.
Oranges are plentiful, but green and too tan to be eaten unless smothered with sugar. The to be eaten unless smonnered with sugar. The safest rule for consumers is to let tropical fruits alone until Christmas. The domestic fruits, grapes, pears and apples, are now at their best, and much finer than the premature products of the

publican coppers that we shall soon see t

The contest on which ex-Congressman Lebibach, the Republican candidate for Mayor in Newarld has entered against Mayor Haynes ought to be pushed vigorously. It is beyond question that Haynes's majority of less than 200 was fraudulent and Republican leaders are confident that con. clusive proof of the frauds will be forthcomine.

If the contest fails through a technicality, it will be a public misfortune. The only hope of good government in Newark is in the ousting of the Democracy from power.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wanamaker's family will not return to Wate ington for the season for a week yet. Mrs. Wans maker has brought back a good deal of brie a brae from Europe, which will adorn their home in the captain this winter.

Bishop Nicholson, of Wisconsin, received several handsome bits of jewelry from friends before leaving Philadelphia for his new field of work. A magnificent amethyst seal ring is one; clasps of gold and precion stones for his embroidered cope are another, these coming from members of his old congregation; and a third, presented by his fellow-elergymen, is a jewelled cross that will hang from his neck. The Rev. Brooke Herford has just made a vist to

Chicago to say his farewells before leaving this country. He had been a pastor there before setting in Boston from 1876 to 1882, and during that period made many friends. The lately deceased Michigan Congressman, Mr.

Ford, was a Democrat, and had a majority of 2300 last fall. This year the very popular and promising young Democrat who was nominated to fill the va-cancy, Mr. Lawrence, had committed himself to repeal of the McKinley tariff and to free siver con-While the Czar of Russia was in Denmark recently

he occasionally walked the open streets with no other companion than Prince Waldemar. He owns a wil-in Fredensborg, and there entertained several parties, making and pooring tea himself. Several Russian Grand Dukes and Duchesses, sta

Schastian, where the infant monarch of Spain was also pending a few weeks. After Alfonso took his lava the juvenile Russians, who had been his playmais, took occasion to free their minds. They present him perfectly horrid. He never wanted to play and one che's game, and insisted on having his own way.

The Bishop of Chichester, England, is eighty-sig years old, but still performs his regular round of diocesan work.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Editor of "The Everett (Penn.) Press" saret or rutabaga from Michael Gillam, and two big vegetable of the turnip species from Mr. Mansberger. They is his family and cow and pigs for the inst week. We have got sort of tired of this kind of grub, and would appreciate a sample pheasant, turkey, goose or even nice chicken or two. Rabbits will not be despise. nice chicken or two. Rabbits will Give us a change of diet, brethren."

Mr. James Grier, who lives about five miles east of Detroit, has a turkey gubbler that is a curriosity. Mr. Grier's turkeys consisted of two heas and the gubbler. The hens made nests about seventy-live yards apart in Mr. Grier's melon-patch, laid their nests full of east and went to setting. The gobbler got lonesome at concluded that the proper thing for him to do was a set also. He got an equal distance between the two turkey hens, squatted over a guines watermelon and set six weeks before he was discovered. Mr. Grier thought that his gobbler had been stolen and was utterly astonished when he found him in the patch trying to hatch out young melons.—(Detroit Sus.

As is well known, the King of Belgium gives as annual prize of 25,000 francs to the author of the work which contains the most useful practical information. For the prize work of 1897 he himself has chosen the subject. The money is to be given to the writer who compiles the best work upon the rules of health to be observed in the European provinces ! Africa. The contest is open to men and women of all Educational and Religious affairs in Brussels before January 1, 1897. This will be an easy opportunity for some enterprising American to earn \$5,000.

TWO HYPOCRITES.

She sat in her cosey chamber,
With the curtains all drawn tight,
Curled up in a great, big rocker,
Fair and sweet in the soft lamp light.
A hon-bon box on the table,
With choicest of sweets was filled.
Which she daintly nibbled while writing
The words that her lover thrilled:

"Oh, I long for you now, my darling! Without you my life seems drear, There is never a bit of comfort For me unless you are near!"

And her lover read the letter,
As he sat in his bachclor's den.
With his feet cocked up on the mantel,
In the usual way of men.
With a box of cigars at his cibow,
And a pipe and a glass near by.
And the smoke clouds wreathed above hi
As he echoed her lonely cry;
"Oh I long for you now, my darlin "Oh, I long for you now, my darling:
Without you my life seems dreat.
There is never a bit of comfort.
For me unless you are near!"
—(Somerville Journal-

There was visiting recently in Honesdale, Penn. with her rephew, Mr. Lyman O. Rose, superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, a lady who carries the distinction of having been the writer of the first telegram, and who has lived to see, furtyseven years afterward, the electric wires encircling the is by marriage a relative of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. When the telegram referred to was sent, Mrs. Rose then Miss Nellie Elisworth, was living in Washington, her father, a son of the famous Governor Elisworth, of Massachusetts, being the Commissioner of Pensions. When the wires were ready for the first message, a large party of scientific officials and society people were present. Little Miss Ellsworth, being the only child in the party, was requested to send the first messes, and she immediately wrote out from dictation. "What This was sent off to Baltimore hath God wrought ?" and at once flashed back to the astonishment and delight of all present. Mrs. Rose is still hale and handsont, and she remembers distinctly the circumstances related

Rodney Second Best-Rodney Baies is a sportant of more enthusiasm than experience. He had be luck one day last summer while fishing up in Maine woods, and his joy overflowed in a disgram to his wife like this: "I've got one. Weight seen pounds and is a beauty." In reply came the bluring, signed by Mrs. Bates: "So have I. Weight ling, signed by Mrs. Bates: "So have I. Weight was more than ten words, but Rodney forgate her.—(Boston Post.

Interesting developments may soon be expected in that unique religious body in Pennsylvania known as the Economites. Dr. Cyrus Teed, the founder of the Koreshean Home, near San Francisco, and a similar institution in Chicago, is in consultation with the president of the Economites, and it is rumored that fold and an amaignmation of the two societies. In San Francisco, and "The Flaming Sword," of Chicago. the two organs of the Koreshean Society, will be put

lished in Pittsburg.

Mr. E. H. Day is a young man from Mexico who is stopping at the Dennison. He is interested in the silver and lead mines in the State of Chihuahaa. In speaking of the mines down there, after referring to the good yields, he said: "But your McKinley law has good yields, he said: "But your McKinley law has played the dence with our lead trade. Our shipments played the dence with our lead trade. Our shipments were nearly soil to the United States, but now the duty were nearly soil to the United States, but now the diffusion of the trade of the said of the care of the word of the said of the condition of the said district where the miners are turning of the said of